THURSDAY, *December* 24, 1767. THE [NUMB. 85.]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

READ it who LIST.

To Mr. RIND,

SIR,

I READ lately, in your Gazette, a piece, signed *Thomas Burke*, with that attention, which a name diſtinguiſhed in our little attempts to poetry, excites. It ſurprized me extremely that ſo diſcerning a Gentleman, ſhould conceive the *eſſay on honour* to have been written with a view of encouraging duels, ſhould call the author a *duelliſt*, and aſſert that he has advanced principles ſubverſive of *every moral, generous and chriſtian ſentiment*. The charge is as atrocious, as it is unmerited. That eſſay is profeſſedly written in ſupport of *honour*, in oppoſition to baſeneſs. It begins with complaining, that honour is become now a ſubject of ridicule, is either proſtituted to infamous purpoſes, or treated as a chimera; though it may be proved to be of *ineſtimable ſervice to every community, both with reſpect to affairs of government, and the happineſs of individuals*. The author proceeds to explain his principles of honour, that they are ſuch as render a man's word inviolable, his conduct generous and juſt. That they reſtrain his tongue from falſhood and defamation, his actions from brutality and baſeneſs; that actuated by theſe *principles of honour, he ſupports the cauſe of juſtice, and ſuffers not the truth to be violated*. Are theſe principles, Sir, which candour would repreſent as deſtructive of every moral, chriſtian and generous ſentiment, dangerous to the peace of ſociety, to liberty and juſtice? Are theſe principles, which this Gentleman ought to ſuppoſe will make few proſelytes? For the honour indeed of my country, for the happineſs of ſociety, I hope there are not many here who ſtand in need of converſion to ſuch principles; for I am very ſure that neither virtue, worth nor happineſs, can exiſt in any community, where theſe principles are either unfelt or unapproved. I mean, Sir, (and ſuch is evidently the meaning of the eſſay) that diſtinction that honour which the illuſtrious *Monteſquieu* defines to be the *prevailing principle in monarchies, where it gives life to the whole body politic, and even to virtues themſelves*.

Was it to caſt an odium upon his principles, that the eſſayiſt is called a duelliſt, becauſe his ſubject happened to touch upon duelling? I ſay, it appears to me, that his *ſubject*, not his *intention*, led even to the mention of duelling; for having ſpoke of honour, as a principle of the moſt noble and beneficial influence in ſociety, a violation of it, not being always or adequately puniſhable by law, muſt, conformable to the practice of the *Engliſh* and *French* nations, whom he had mentioned, occaſion ſometimes duels. It ſeems to me therefore to have ariſen naturally, from the ſubject of the eſſay, that the author ſhould obſerve, *I know it will be ſaid, ſuch eſſays have a tendency to encourage duelling*; and it is a crime, which all the merit of his well-intended eſſay, cannot extenuate with thoſe, who make ſuch earneſt profeſſions of chriſtian benevolence, that he has ſaid *perhaps* (not poſitively) *it is no difficult matter to ſhew, that duelling is in many* (not in all, not in pernicious) *reſpects juſtifiable*. What a foundation is here, on which to raiſe ſuch a rhapſody of atrocious charges againſt the unfortunate author, to conjure up ſuch a melancholy train of gloomy and alarming apprehenſions for morality, religion and ſocial happineſs, ſhould his principles of honour be adopted? Eſpecially as the eſſayiſt preſently ſubjoins, *but when I recommend a ſtrict obſervance of the point of honour, I am not apprehenſive that it will tend to promote duelling; on the contrary, I am well ſatisfied that it is the only means by which quarrels will be prevented, and harmony introduced among us*. How aghaſt muſt the author ſtand, when he ſees ſuch ſtupendous ruin, to every thing that is ſacred and dear among men, prognoſticated by Mr. *Burke*, from that honour which he fondly imagined would ſecure harmony and happineſs to his countrymen. That principle of honour, upon which the lives of Peers depend; that principle which the *Britiſh* conſtitution conſiders, in the higheſt degree, ſacred and inviolable, unwiſely no doubt, ſince Mr. *Burke* has logically proved that it encourages men *to fly in the face of our moſt ſacred laws*; that principle, which the poet has called, the noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection, but which this Gentleman proclaims to be ſubverſive of *magnanimity and chriſtian heroiſm*; in fine, that principle, which *Monteſquieu* deems the parent of virtues in the beſt conſtituted form of ſociety.

Poſſibly I ſhall be charged, in my turn, with miſrepreſenting Mr. *Burke*; and it will be urged, that he is writing againſt the practice of duelling only; but I appeal to his own words, and they are *the principles of honour which that eſſay ſeems endeavouring to eſtabliſh*; but theſe cannot with more propriety be charged with encouraging duels, than capital laws can be ſaid to encourage murder, becauſe a violation of them is puniſhed with death, and to condemn theſe principles becauſe the ſanction of them is bad, is neither very fair, nor very accurate reaſoning, but a confounding of things obviouſly and eſſentially different.

I have thus far treſpaſſed upon your patience, Mr. *Rind*, in vindication of an eſſay, not my own, but which contains principles, by which I always hope to regulate my life; and which I therefore cannot ſee injured without concern. But leſt I alſo ſhould ſhare the fate of the unhappy author of that miſchievous eſſay, and be called an *advocate for duelling*, indulge me, Sir, a little farther, while I preſume to attempt illuſtrating Mr. *Burke*'s arguments againſt duelling.

Far be it from me, to think any practice deſerves encouragement, which endangers, without any equivalent, a violation of the laws. Murder or manſlaughter, ſometimes the conſequence of duelling, are violative of our moſt ſacred laws; therefore duelling is ſo. Capital laws maintain the ſafety and good order of ſociety, at the expence of many lives by the halter, but duels, which guard the laws of honour from violation by the ſacrifice of very few lives, can never have any ſuch beneficial influence on the manners and behaviour of men, becauſe they are *not afraid of ſword and piſtols. The dread of hatred and contempt, which are the never failing rewards of bad men, deter them from evil practices*. The court ſecret, written by my Lord *Lyttleton*, will furniſh an illuſtration of this. The miniſter and his minion obtained, by arts and practices, which, upon the *principles of honour*, we ſhould call *evil*, poſſeſſion of a ſecret, communicated in the tenderneſs of love and confidence of honour; they betrayed it to the royal ear, and by that [illegible] death of him who had been betrayed, of him who was a bleſſing to his ſovereign, an ornament to human nature. For this two-fold villainy, followed by ſo deplorable a cataſtrophe, they met the never failing reward of bad men; the former was puniſhed by the diſgrace of being created Earl of *Orford*, the latter now ſuffers the infamy of being Lord *Holland*, with the juſt reward of immenſe wealth and extenſive influence. It were in vain to hope, that duelling will reſtrain theſe evil practices; becauſe *there is no penalty to compel a man to fight upon requeſt*. Cowards are moſt apt to be impudent, mean and maleficent, to violate the principles of honour; but they will not be controuled by the fear of being called to fight, they will refuſe it; but will not this be reproachful? No, they have the countenance of the majority,---*not one in a thouſand will fight upon ſuch occaſions*. Duels are ſtill farther criminal, becauſe they are unneceſſary, it being the common *practice for mankind to look with contempt upon him who gives an affront, not on him who tamely ſuffers it*. Had the otherwiſe learned and ſagacious Marquis *Becceria*, been acquainted with this important fact, he would not have erred ſo, on this ſubject, as to ſay, "In vain have the laws endeavoured to aboliſh this cuſtom (duelling) by puniſhing the offenders with death. A man of honour, deprived of the eſteem of others, foreſees that he muſt be reduced, either to a ſolitary exiſtence, inſupportable to a ſocial creature, or become the object of perpetual inſult; conſiderations ſufficient to overcome the fear of death." His judgment is formed on the common ſuppoſition, that the opinion of mankind, which is as forcible as a law, calls upon a man to reſent an affront, and fixes the contempt of a coward upon him if he refuſe; but this is of no conſequence, ſince we have a hint given us to *tranſfer the contempt to our antagoniſt*; nor will it derogate from any man's merit that he deſpiſes the opinion of the world; and *Tacitus* is totally wrong in ſaying, *contemptu famæ, contemni virtutem*. Who, but a madman, would think it an excuſe for this *bloody* practice of duelling, that it holds up the terror of puniſhment to awe cowards and villains from baſe and injurious violations of honour, for which the law has deviſed no remedy, becauſe they are too delicate for its touch, and ſhrink from the rudeneſs of a public trial? But there yet remains a ſtronger objection to this baleful cuſtom, namely, that it prevents an *Engliſhman, from heading boldly on ſecurely do or ſay any thing not forbidden by the laws*. It would be dangerous, in the higheſt degree, to adopt a cuſtom, which abridges an *Engliſhman*'s liberty ſo much, as to deter him from betraying the ſecrets of his friend, communicated in the confidence of honour, becauſe the law does not forbid this perfidy; or to violate the chaſtity of the wife or ſiſter of his friend, becauſe the legal proof is difficult and ſhocking, the puniſhment inadequate, and the ſhame indelibly fixed upon the perſon injured. I thought the boaſt of an *Engliſhman* was, that by the conſtitution a reſtraint was laid upon the executive power, from inflicting puniſhment, or touching his property in any manner or degree, different from what the known laws of his country ordain. But I am now inſtructed, that he has alſo the privilege of ſaying or doing what he pleaſes, where the law is ſilent, that is, of violating every principle of honour, however reproachful ſuch a violation may be in its nature, or injurious in its effects, on the moſt delicate feelings, the moſt tender intereſts of mankind. How exhilarating is the reflection, that we may indulge ourſelves in every wiſh of malevolence, in every practice of villainy, if we can elude the law, that we can trample upon all the ſacred rites, in which virtue and honour pride themſelves, ſacrifice to our inordinate appetites

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, ſon and brother. MILTON.

Be cowards without reproach, knaves without opprobrium, villains without puniſhment, if we guard only againſt ſuch witneſſes, as are neceſſary to draw upon us the vengeance of the laws.

Such are the arguments, furniſhed us for the abolition of a cuſtom; which the amiable *Richardſon* has in vain endeavoured to explode, by the conduct of his Sir *Charles Grandiſon*; and which, it ſeems, the law has not been able to reſtrain, among the *Vandalic Engliſh*, and *Gothic French*. But that exquiſite piece of humour, the Eſſay on Pride, though not an Eſſayon duelling, ſhall, by *hocus pocus*, lay the fiend, and ſtop the bloody miſchief. My voice ſhould be for giving the thanks of the public to its decent and benevolent author, did I not think that a conſciouſneſs of his upright purpoſes, will be his beſt reward; and his modeſty would blush at [illegible] meine diffidence would eſteem greater than his merits. I have ſomewhere too read

That Satyr is, at beſt, a worthleſs thing,
When truth and juſtice do not point her ſting.

I will therefore recommend to this humoriſt, a moral ſentiment (as he ſeems not to have made morality much his ſtudy) from CICERO: *Juſticiæ partes ſunt non violare homines; verecundiæ, non offendere.*

Should any one flatter himſelf, after what has been ſaid, with the hope of introducing this diabolical cuſtom of duelling, let him aſſure himſelf we have ſtill innumerable objections to it, particularly, *that it will bring us back to the old feudal times, when every man was a ſoldier, and ignorant of all rights, but thoſe of arms*. To no purpoſe, will he ſay; this betrays my inacquaintance with hiſtory, ſince no ſuch cuſtom as private duelling ever prevailed in feudal times, that duels were then public, under the ſanction of law, and authorized by the preſence of their kings and chiefs. (See *Baumanoir* on this ſubject.) That the firſt duel, recorded to have been fought in *England*, was in Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, long after the abolition of feudal juriſdiction; that this practice has prevailed ever ſince in *England*, much longer in *France*, and ſome northern parts of *Europe*, without recalling feudal times, the abject temper of which ſlaviſh times, produced aſſaſſinations, not duels; that the *Italians* and *Spaniards* are remarkable for *well mannered ſercility, and circumſpect reſerve*, the *Engliſh* for honeſt plainneſs and undaunted freedom; that the bold and generous ſpirit of an independent *Briton*, gives his country a figure abroad, and guards her liberties at home, a ſpirit too impatient to brook an affront, and too noble to avenge it, like the aſſaſſinating *Spaniard*.

It would indeed be extremely conducive to the peace and welfare of ſociety, were the contempt transferred, *by common conſent*, to the perſon who gives occaſion for the duel. Suppoſe, for inſtance, when any man gave another offence in company, it were conſidered as an inſult upon the whole, and the perſon ſo offending expelled from the company, and his ill-breeding publiſhed as a penal ſtigma. Or if any one were known to have uttered calumny or abuſe, to have betrayed the confidence of friendſhip, or ſeduced the innocent, the whole community ſhould join to baniſh him from ſociety, and expoſe him a ſolitary monument of violated honour. This would prevent the neceſſity, which now lies upon individuals, of avenging their own wrongs; becauſe the reproach, which now falls upon the injured, would then juſtly fix upon the aggreſſor. "It may not be without its uſe (ſays the very ingenious *Becceria*) to repeat here, what has been mentioned by other writers, that the beſt method of preventing this crime is to puniſh the aggreſſor, that is, the perſon who gave occaſion to the duel, and to acquit him, who without any fault on his ſide, is obliged to defend; which is not ſufficiently ſecured to him by the laws." (Eſſay on crimes, &c.) The general ſenſe of the community might, I ſay, eaſily introduce this ſalutary regulation; but as ſurely an individual cannot; and until that is the ſituation of things, I ſhall be inclined to conſider a duel as *an act of neceſſity*, to which the *leaſt quarrelſome perſon*, may, by various cauſes, be compelled; and for which, were I obliged to condemn him, I ſhould do it, as the man of God did of old, by weeping over him, and crying, Alas! my brother.

I have many pardons to aſk of you, Mr. *Rind*, and of the public, for having engroſſed ſo much of your paper: but particularly of Mr. *Burke*, for having taken the liberty of mentioning his name ſo often without ſubjoining my own. That Gentleman will believe me, I hope, when I aſſure him, I have ſet down nothing in malice; that if what I have written ſhould appear worthy of a reply from him, which I have hardly the vanity to think it will, I am *refellere ſine iracundia, & refelli ſine pertinacia, paratus*.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant, &c,

L. Q.

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE FOR JULY LAST.

Verſes to the [illegible] Mary Worſley Montague [illegible]

I.

[illegible]
[illegible] yet
To quarrels your [illegible] has dir'd:
[illegible] reaſoning,
Have thought that in learning,
To yield to a Lady was hard.

II.

Impertinent ſchools
[illegible]
Have reading to females deny'd;
So Papiſts refuſe
The Bible to uſe,
Leſt flocks ſhould be wiſe as their guide.

III.

'Twas a woman at firſt
(Indeed ſhe was curſt)
In *knowledge* that taſted *delight*;
And ſages agree,
The laws ſhould decree
To the firſt poſſeſſor the right.

IV.

Then bravely, fair dame,
Renew the old claim,
Which to your whole ſex does belong,
And let men receive,
From a ſecond bright Eve,
The knowledge of *right* and of *wrong*

V.

But if the firſt Eve
Hard doom did receive,
When only *one apple* had ſhe,
What a puniſhment new
Shall be found out for you,
Who taſting, have robb'd the *whole tree*.

EPIGRAM.

I Gave,---'twas but the other day,---
My Chlo' a ticket for the play;
'Tis love ſuch tricks imparts:
When holding up the card to me,
She, laughing, ſaid, "Your emblem ſee:".
And ſhew'd the knave of hearts.
Amaz'd I cry'd, what means my ſair,
A knave will lie, will ſteal, will ſwear,
Your words I pray define:
She ſmil'd, and ſaid, "Nay, never ſtart,
"He's ſure a knave that ſteals a heart,
"And you have ſtolen mine."

An ODE.

Oh! ſalix Hominum Genus——
——Si veſtros Animos Amor.
BOETIUS.

BLEST is the man whoſe boſom glows
With pity for another's woes:
Who views, with ſympathetic eyes,
The wretch's wants, the wretch's cries,
And melts with tender love;
Compaſſion with his ſilken hand,
Each paſſion binds with ſoft command,
Unruffled with ambitious dream,
His bark glides down fair mercy's ſtream,
Protected from above.
No ills that haunt the guilty breaſt,
The peaceful roof ſhall e'er inveſt,
Where virtue holds her ſpotleſs reign,
Where pity throbs in ev'ry vein,
And mercy keeps the door:
Who liſtens to the wretch's cry,
Who wipes the tear from orphan's eye,
Who chears the heart o'erpreſt with woe;
Him God will greater mercy ſhow,
And bleſs [illegible]

BOSTON, *November* 23.

THE inhabitants of this metropolis ſtill perſevere in their reſolution to diſcourage the uſe of foreign ſuperfluities as the only means of ſaving the country from impending ruin.----The inhabitants met by adjournment on Friday laſt; the Gentlemen appointed to obtain ſubſcriptions reported, and it appeared that great part of the freeholders had ſubſcribed.---The ſubſcription rolls are daily filling up at the town clerk's office; where they were ordered to be lodged for that purpoſe.----At the ſame meeting it was voted to give their repreſentatives inſtructions reſpecting their conduct at this criſis.

AT a town meeting held in this town the 20th inſtant, wherein the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; preſided as moderator, the inhabitants took into conſideration the ill conduct of ſome evil minded perſons, tending to excite tumults and diſorders, and unanimouſly voted their abhorrence of any ſuch meaſures, and that they would uſe their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve peace and good order.---On this occaſion the moderator made a ſpeech to the following purpoſe.--" THAT ſeveral people ſeemed to have blended two things together in their minds, which were totally diſtinct.---That is, the duties laid upon many articles imported, and the office of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, as though the commiſſioners had occaſioned thoſe duties, and that we muſt get rid of the latter, in order to avoid the former.---That it was abſurd to ſuppoſe that the commiſſioners had the leaſt hand or influence in laying or procuring thoſe duties.---That we had from the firſt, and for a long courſe of time, acknowledged the authority of the cuſtom houſe officers appointed by the crown, and ſent among us.---That we had often deſired the eſtabliſhment of a board of commiſſioners in the plantations, and complained, that for want of it, we were deprived of many advantages which our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain enjoyed; who, if oppreſſed by any undue ſeverities of the ſubordinate officers, might have immediate redreſs by application to that board, which we could not, by reaſon of our diſtance.---That we ought therefore to conſider the eſtabliſhment of that board here as a favour, and of great advantage, and treat the commiſſioners with all due reſpect.---That if the duties were thought burthenſome, and we had juſt reaſon to complain of them, we ought to behave like men, and uſe the proper and legal meaſures to obtain redreſs.---That the means were in our power; acceſs to the throne was always open; that there was no doubt, but our humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances would ſooner or later be heard, and meet with ſucceſs, if ſupported by juſtice and reaſon.---But let our burthens be ever ſo heavy, or our grievances ever ſo great, no poſſible circumſtances, though ever ſo oppreſſive, could be ſuppoſed ſufficient to juſtify private tumults and diſorders, either to our conſciences before God, or legally before men.---That our forefathers, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for 15 years together, were continually offering up prayers to their God, and petitions to their King, for the redreſs of grievances, before they would betake themſelves to any forcible meaſures.---That to inſult and tear each other in pieces, was to act like madmen, and would have no tendency to obtain redreſs of any of our grievances, if we had any to complain of.---That it was obſervable, that during the courſe of the revolution which placed King William on the throne, there were no tumults or diſorder, and when the whole city of London was in motion, only a ſingle ſilver ſpoon was ſtolen, and that they ſhewed ſuch reſentment to this, as immediately to hang up the perſon who was guilty of the theft."

Upon the whole, he concluded by recommending a quiet and proper behaviour, and that the inhabitants of the town would ſhew their diſlike and abhorrence of all tumults and diſorders, and do all in their power to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrates in preſerving peace and good order.

This ſpeech was much to his honour, and greatly applauded, and it is thought would have a very good effect.---The conduct of the Gentlemen ſelect-men on this occaſion was alſo greatly applauded.

The veſſel that was caſt away at Duxbury, in a violent ſtorm, as lately mentioned in the papers, was a ſloop from Stonington, in Connecticut, bound for this port, and ſailed from thence the 24th of laſt month, with a valuable cargo, particularly 3000 weight of cheeſe, all made and ſhipped by Mr. John Iriſh, of Stonington, and the Friday after ſhe ſailed was ſtove to pieces among the rocks; the veſſel, cargo, and every ſoul on board periſhed, viz. Thomas Griffin, maſter, Jonathan Babcock, James Miner, John Iriſh, and two others, whoſe names we have not yet learnt.

PROVIDENCE, *Nov.* 21.

Upon the recommendation of the town Council, and others, in conſequence of a letter from the ſelect men of Boſton to that board, the town clerk's warrant is iſſued for calling a town meeting on Wednesday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for entering into ſome effectual meaſures for promoting induſtry, œconomy, and manufactures. The town, it is thought, will generally attend, and exert themſelves for bringing about the grand purpoſes of their meeting, as the conſequences of the vaſt imports of ſuperfluities, and ſuch goods as may be fabricated here, with the effects of certain new regulations, begin to be ſenſibly felt.

One day this week a number of ladies, upon an afternoon's viſit, at a friend's houſe, appeared dreſſed principally in the manufactures of this colony, and without ribbons. They were genteelly treated by the lady of the houſe (who was in the ſame habit) with ſuitable refreſhments, although tea was excluded. It is hoped this example of œconomy will be followed.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 30.

Capt. Gibbs, in 42 days from the Muſquito-Shore, informs us, that on the 17th inſt. off the Havannah, he ſpoke with the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Yates, from the Bay, bound for London, who had ſprung a leak, but was refuſed admittance with his ſhip into the harbour of Havannah, and was not permitted even to land out of his boat; he acquainted Capt. Gibbs, that 10 ſail of the line lay ready rigged in the harbour, when he was there; and that he propoſed to bear away for South-Carolina, or ſome other port on the continent.

To his Excellency Sir *Henry Moore*, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the colony of *New-York*, and the territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame:

The humble Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the colony of New-York, return your Excellency our hearty thanks for your ſpeech.

We readily embrace every opportunity of teſtifying, both by words and actions, our attachment to his Majeſty our moſt gracious Sovereign, gratefully acknowledge the bleſſings we owe to his protection, and eſteem ourſelves happy in the liberties ſecured to us by the Britiſh conſtitution. At the ſame time the act of Parliament your Excellency has laid before us gives us no little concern, ſince by it we find, that notwithſtanding the many exertions of our utmoſt abilities, within our ſphere, to ſerve his Majeſty, and render effectual whatever has been undertaken for the glory of his Crown, and the extenſion of his dominions, we have, thro' miſapprehenſions, which our great diſtance would not ſuffer us to prevent, moſt innocently fallen under the diſpleaſure of the Britiſh Parliament: But we are fortunate in this, that our zeal for his Majeſty, ever inclining us rather to burthen ourſelves, than to give the leaſt diſturbance to the peace of his Government, has, on a former requiſition of your Excellency, induced us to make ſo ample a proviſion for the quartering his Majeſty's forces in this colony, as muſt take away any ſcruple your Excellency might otherwiſe have to concur with us in ſuch things as the public good of this colony may require: We ſhall therefore with alacrity proceed to the conſideration of the important matters recommended in your Excellency's ſpeech.

Senſible of the expedience of ſettling a line of juriſdiction between this colony and that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the boundaries of the ſeveral counties of this colony, we ſhall be ready to do whatever juſtice requires, and is incumbent on us, to effect ſuch uſeful purpoſes.

And as we are thoroughly convinced of your Excellency's attention to, and zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice; whatever you ſhall further recommend to us during the courſe of this ſeſſion, will have its due weight.

By order of the General Aſſembly,

W. NICOLL, Speaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York, November 23d, 1767.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

" Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this Addreſs: The declarations contained in it of loyalty and attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, do honour to this houſe, and at the ſame time reflect it with luſtre on thoſe they repreſent."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.

Capt. Woods, from Montſerrat, advices, that Capt. Walker, in a ſchooner, from Boſton bound to Surrinam, with horſes, &c. was overſet in a violent gale of wind, on the 11th of September, in lat. 32, but by cutting away her maſts ſhe righted a little, and afterwards her quarter-deck blowing up, ſhe ſwam upright; in this condition the Captain and crew (except one man who was drowned) remained on the wreck, in the greateſt diſtreſs, for 34 days, when they were providentially met with by Capt. Snell, of New-York, who took them up, and carried them into St. Euſtatia, the 2nd of October.

By Capt. Bulkley, in 7 weeks from Liſbon, we learn, that the Count de la Lippe, Generaliſſimo of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's troops, having been ſent on an important negotiation to the Britiſh court, lately returned from thence; that the reſult of his embaſſy remained a ſecret, but the Portugueſe appeared extremely apprehenſive of a war with Great-Britain, as their court did not ſeem inclined to pay the ſum demanded by the Engliſh, or to adjuſt, in a proper manner, the differences ſubſiſting between the two courts.---That advice was received at Liſbon, of the Portugueſe having retaken a place in the Brazils, which the Spaniards had made themſelves maſters of in the late war.----That a regiſter ſhip was daily expected at Liſbon from the Brazils, with a great quantity of caſh.--And that a Portugueſe Viceroy, from the Eaſt-Indies, on his arrival at Lisbon, was immediately arreſted, and confined in a ſtrong caſtle, without being permitted to ſee his friends or relations; the cauſe of which was not publickly known.

On Monday evening, between five and ſix o'clock, a perſon was ſtopped at the upper end of Market-ſtreet, near the race ground, by a man, who preſented a piſtol, and demanded his money; upon his replying he had no money about him, he ordered him to give him his pocket book, with which he made off.

☞ *Having received a ſeries of papers, intitled,* " Letters from a Farmer," &c. *with ſeveral other pieces from our correſpondents, all which we are importuned to publiſh as ſpeedily as poſſible; and as we find there will not be room in our* Monday's Chronicle, *to inſert the whole—from a deſire to oblige, we are induced to give this half-ſheet, containing ſuch of the pieces as we could get ready, beginning with the* Farmer's *firſt letter, being, as he obſerves, on a ſubject of the utmoſt importance to the welfare of our common country.*

For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Letters from a FARMER, *in* Pennſylvania, *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER I.

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a *Farmer*, ſettled after a variety of fortunes, near the banks of the river *Delaware*, in the province of *Pennſylvania*. I received a liberal education, and have been engaged in the buſy ſcenes of life: But am now convinced, that a man may be as happy without buſtle, as with it. My farm is ſmall; my ſervants are few, and good; I have a little money at intereſt; I wiſh for no more; my employment in my own affairs is eaſy; and with a contented grateful mind, I am compleating the number of days allotted to me by divine goodneſs.

Being maſter of my time, I ſpend a good deal of it in a library, which I think the moſt valuable part of my ſmall eſtate; and being acquainted with two or three gentlemen of abilities and learning, who honour me with their friendſhip, I believe, I have acquired a greater ſhare of knowledge in hiſtory, and the laws and conſtitution of my country, than is generally attained by men of my claſs, many of them not being ſo fortunate as I have been in the opportunities of getting information.

From infancy I was taught to love humanity and liberty. Inquiry and experience have ſince confirmed my reverence for the leſſons then given me by convincing me more fully of their truth and excellence. Benevolence towards mankind excites wiſhes for their welfare, and ſuch wiſhes endear the means of fulfilling them. Thoſe can be found in liberty alone, and therefore her ſacred cauſe ought to be eſpouſed by every man, on every occaſion, to the utmoſt of his power. As a charitable but poor perſon does not withhold his *mite*, becauſe he cannot relieve *all* the diſtreſſes of the miſerable, ſo let not any honeſt man ſuppreſs his ſentiments concerning freedom, however ſmall their influence is likely to be. Perhaps he may *(a)* " touch ſome wheel" that will have an effect greater than he expects.

Theſe being my ſentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my countrymen, my thoughts on ſome late tranſactions, that in my opinion are of the utmoſt importance to you. Conſcious of my defects, I have waited ſome time in expectation of ſeeing the ſubject treated by perſons much better qualified for the talk; but being therein diſappointed, and apprehenſive that longer delays will be injurious, I venture at length to requeſt the attention of the public, praying only for one thing, —that is, that theſe lines may be *read* with the ſame zeal for the happineſs of *Britiſh America*, with which they were *wrote*.

With a good deal of ſurprize I have obſerved that little notice has been taken of an act of parliament, as injurious in its principle to the liberties of theſe colonies, as the *Stamp-Act* was: I mean the act for ſuſpending the legiſlation of *New-York*.

The aſſembly of that government complied with a former act of parliament, requiring certain proviſions to be made for the troops in *America*, in every particular, I think except the articles of ſalt, pepper and vinegar. In my opinion they acted imprudently, conſidering all circumſtances, in not complying ſo far, as would have given ſatisfaction, as ſeveral colonies did: But my diſlike of their conduct in that inſtance, has not blinded me ſo much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been puniſhed in a manner pernicious to *American* freedom, and juſtly alarming to all the col

(a) POPE.

If the *Britiſh* parliament has a legal authority to order, that we ſhall furniſh a ſingle article for the troops here, and to compel obedience to that order; they have the ſame right to order us to ſupply thoſe troops with arms, clothes, and every neceſſary, and to compel obedience to *that* order alſo; in ſhort, to lay *any burdens* they pleaſe upon us. What is this but *taxing* us at a *certain ſum*, and leaving to us only the *manner* of raiſing it? How is this mode more tolerable than the *Stamp-Act?* Would that act have appeared more pleaſing to *Americans*, if being ordered thereby to raiſe the ſum total of the taxes, the mighty privilege had been left to them, of ſaying how much ſhould be paid for an inſtrument of writing on paper, and how much for another on parchment?

An act of parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity, is a tax upon us for the expence that accrues in complying with it, and for this reaſon, I believe, every colony on the continent, that choſe to give a mark of their reſpect for *Great-Britain*, in complying with the act relating to the troops, cautiouſly avoided the mention of that act, leſt their conduct ſhould be attributed to its ſuppoſed obligation.

The matter being thus ſtated, the aſſembly of *New-York* either had, or had not a right, to refuſe ſubmiſſion to that act. If they had, and I imagine no *American* will ſay, they had not, then the parliament had no *right* to compel them to execute it. If they had not *that right*, they had *no right* to puniſh them for not executing it; and therefore had *no right* to ſuſpend their legiſlation, which is a puniſhment. In fact, if the people of *New-York* cannot be legally taxed but by their own repreſentatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the privileges of making laws, only for inſiſting on that excluſive privilege of taxation. If they may be legally deprived in ſuch a caſe of the privilege of making laws, why may they not, with equal reaſon, be deprived of every other privilege? Or why may not every colony be treated in the ſame manner, when any of them ſhall dare to deny their aſſent to any impoſitions that ſhall be directed? Or what ſignifies the repeal of the *ſtamp-act*, if theſe colonies are to loſe their *other* privileges, by not tamely ſurrendering that of *taxation?*

There is one conſideration ariſing from this ſuſpicion, which is not generally attended to, but ſhews its importance very clearly. It was not *neceſſary*, that this ſuſpenſion ſhould be cauſed by an act of parliament. The crown might have reſtrained the governor of *New-York*, even from calling the aſſembly together, by its prerogative in the royal governments. This ſtep, I ſuppoſe, would have been taken, if the conduct of the aſſembly of *New-York* had been regarded as an act of diſobedience *to the crown alone*: But it is regarded as an act of "diſobedience to the authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE." This gives the ſuſpenſion a conſequence vaſtly more affecting. It is a parliamentary aſſertion of the *ſupreme authority* of the *Britiſh* legiſlature over theſe colonies in the *point* of *taxation*; and is intended to COMPEL *New-York* unto ſubmiſſion to that authority. It ſeems therefore to me as much a violation of the liberty of the people of that province, and conſequently of all theſe colonies, as if the parliament had ſent a number of regiments to be quartered upon them, till they ſhould comply. For it is evident, that the ſuſpenſion is meant as a compulſion; and the *method* of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable that the ſight of red coats, and the beating of drums would have been moſt alarming, becauſe people are generally more influenced by their eyes and ears than by their reaſon: But whoever ſeriouſly conſiders the matter, muſt perceive, that a dreadful ſtroke is aimed at the liberty of theſe colonies. I ſay of theſe colonies: For the cauſe of *one* is the cauſe of *all*. If the parliament may lawfully deprive *New-York* of any of its rights, it may deprive any, or all the other colonies of their rights; and nothing can poſſibly ſo much encourage ſuch attempts, as a mutual inattention to the intereſt of each other. *To divide and thus to deſtroy*, is the firſt political maxim in attacking thoſe who are powerful by their union. He certainly is not a wiſe man, who folds his arms and repoſeth himſelf at home, ſeeing with unconcern the flames that have invaded his neighbour's houſe, without any endeavours to extinguiſh them. When Mr. *Hampden*'s ſhip-money cauſe, for three ſhillings and four-pence, was tried, all the people of *England* with anxious expectation, intereſted themſelves in the important deciſion; and when the ſlighteſt point touching the freedom of a ſingle colony is agitated, I earneſtly wiſh, that all the reſt may with equal ardour ſupport their ſiſter. Very much may be ſaid on this ſubject, but I hope, more at preſent is unneceſſary.

With concern I have obſerved that two aſſemblies of this province have ſat and adjourned, without taking any notice of this act. It may perhaps be aſked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no means fond of inflammatory meaſures. I deteſt them. I ſhould be ſorry that any thing ſhould be done which might juſtly diſpleaſe our ſovereign or our mother country. But a firm, modeſt exertion of a free ſpirit ſhould never be wanting on public occaſions. It appears to me, that it would have been ſufficient for the aſſembly, to have ordered our agents to repreſent to the King's miniſters, their ſenſe of the ſuſpending act, and to pray for its repeal. Thus we ſhould have borne our teſtimony againſt it; and might therefore reaſonably expect that on a like occaſion, we might receive the ſame aſſiſtance from the other colonies.

(b) "*Concordia res parvæ creſcunt.*"
Nov. 4. A FARMER.

(b) Small things grow great by concord.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 24, 1767.

On the 26th ult. about 10 leagues from the capes of *Delaware*, the ſhip *London Packet*, Capt. COOK, from *Barbados*, fell in with Capt. MEREDITH, in a ſloop belonging to *York*, in *Virginia*, who, the *Sunday* before, had been up the bay of *Delaware* as far as the *Brandywine*, and had come to anchor; but a hard N. W. wind coming on, the veſſel ſtruck ſeveral times, and beat off her rudder, ſtove in the counter, and after loſing her boat, and both anchors, was drove out to ſea full of water; but being loaded with cedar, it kept her from ſinking. Capt. COOK took the people on board, with their proviſions, water, &c. and tow'd the ſloop ſeveral hours, 'til he put a pilot on board her, together with the people, and the weather being moderate, he left them a few miles from *Cape-May*, ſtanding in for a harbour.

The Captains COOK and MUDIE, from *Virginia*, are arrived at *Barbados*.

December 20, 1767.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Monday *the* 25*th of next month, at the plantation of the late Mr.* WILLIAM WATERS, *deceaſed, in* Halifax *county, wherein Mr.* BENJAMIN BOXLEY *now lives.*

ABOUT FIFTEEN VALUABLE SLAVES; with large ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with many other articles too numerous to be particularly mentioned. All perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. WATERS, are requeſted to make them known as ſoon as poſſible to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Exr.

NEW-KENT, *Dec.* 19, 1767.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Friday *the* 8*th of next month,*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon I now live, lying very near *St. Peter's* church in this county, containing 118 acres; and alſo another tract of land, containing the ſame quantity, whereon my mother now liveth, adjoining the land before mentioned. There are ſome good improvements on theſe lands, and credit will be allowed till *October* next, at which time the purchaſer may enter on the ſame. And if any one ſhould think this quantity too ſmall, there are other lands fairly adjoining [illegible] and pleaſantly ſituated, containing 4 or 5 [illegible] acres, which will be then offered for ſale. There will alſo be then ſold to the higheſt bidder, ſome ſtock and houſhold furniture; and credit will be allowed till *October* aforeſaid, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to 2

NATHANIEL CRUMP.

Fairfax, Dec. 12, 1767.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Thomas Colvill*, Gent. deceaſed, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the court-houſe of *Fairfax* county, on the 3d *Monday* in next month (being court day) upwards of ſix hundred acres of valuable LAND, lying in the county aforeſaid, near the old court houſe. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

FRANCES COLVILL,
3 GEO: WASHINGTON, } Exrs.
JOHN WEST, jun.

To be SOLD *at* ROCKY HILL, *on* THURSDAY *the* 31*ſt of* DECEMBER

ABOUT two hundred choice ſlaves, among whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants, late the property of Major *Henry Gaines*, deceaſed, and others. Six months credit will be given the purchaſers for one half the money, and twelve months for the reſt, on giving bond and good ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of [illegible] Eſq; deceaſed.

Norfolk county, *Dec.* 13, 1767.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately,*

A CLEAR fee ſimple ESTATE in a plantation and two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on the Weſtern Branch of *Elizabeth* river, in the county of *Norfolk*, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, all new, and in good order; a good apple orchard, and a good garden, well paled in; the cleared land in a good fence ſufficient to work ſix hands; the uncleared land very good, and well furniſhed with white oak and pine timber. For terms, enquire of Mr. *Neil Jamieſon*, merchant in *Norfolk*, Meſſ *Gibſon & Granbury*, merchants in *Suffolk* or the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

JOHN BRICKELL.

SEVERAL negroes mortgaged to Mr *Philip Whitehead Claiborne*, will be hired at *Marſhall*, on *Monday* the 4th *January* next, giving bond and ſecurity for the hire, and the well feeding the ſlaves. Some houſe ſervants, and good ſpinners on the flax and cotton wheel.

VIRGINIA *ſs.*

By the Honorable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, *Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in chief of the ſaid colony and dominion:*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received certain information that one *Joſhua Smith* of *Brunſwick*, was, at a court held for the ſaid county in *October* laſt, after due examination had, on a ſuſpicion of murder committed by him on the body of *Beaman*, a negro man ſlave belonging to *Daniel Fiſher*, remanded to gaol, the court being of opinion that he ought to be tried for the ſaid offence at the next court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *Williamſburg*; and that he has ſince made his eſcape: In order that the ſaid *Smith* may be dealt with according to law, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation in his Majeſty's name, hereby promiſing a reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the apprehending and ſecuring him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

Given under my hand at *Williamſburg*, this 9th day of *December*, 1767, and in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

GOD ſave the KING.

YORK, *Dec.* 10, 1767.

IMPORTED the laſt ſummer in the ſhip *Madeira Packet*, a pipe of *Madeira* wine, marked F F with a figure of 4, and a crow's foot between the letters; which hath not been delivered to the owner, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſent by miſtake, with other wines, to *James* river or *Rappahannock*. Whoever will give intelligence of the ſaid pipe of wine to the ſubſcriber, ſo that it may be conveyed to him at *York*, will extremely oblige him, and any expence ſhall be thankfully repaid by

WILLIAM NELSON.

THE ſubſcriber having diſpoſed of all his LOTTERY TICKETS, begs leave to return his ſincere thanks to all his friends who have ſo readily aſſiſted him therein. He takes this method to inform them that his LOTTERY will be drawn on *Wedneſday* the 30th inſtant, at *Hanover* court-houſe, as the day firſt appointed is inconvenient to the managers.

HARRY TOMPKINS.

AS I have made an abſolute conveyance of my whole eſtate for the benefit of ſuch of my creditors as ſhall, within three months, ſignify to the truſtees named therein their approbation thereof; I muſt requeſt the favor of thoſe who have not yet had an opportunity of informing themſelves of the nature of this truſt, that they will without delay, make application to Mr. *Jerman Baker*, with whom the original conveyance is lodged, or Meſſ. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, and Mr. *David Jamieſon* at *York*, who have copies thereof, and likewiſe copies of the certificate granted me, and ſigned by all ſuch of my creditors as I have had an opportunity of ſeeing, which is by far the greater part. I muſt requeſt their moſt ſpeedy application to the gentlemen abovementioned, as the truſtees are to carry on the copper mine, and diſpoſe of the profits ariſing therefrom, and from every other part of the eſtate, amongſt the creditors in the moſt advantageous manner. The truſtees named in the deed by the creditors, are Meſſ *Warner Lewis*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Geo: Rindall*, *Richard Randolph*, *James Belſches*, *Jerman Baker*, and *David Jamieſon*, who are empowered to appoint any three of their number to act for the whole. 1S

Dec. 15. WILLIAM KENNON.

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all indebted [illegible] to make immediate payment: The obligations and accounts that are not diſcharged at my departure, I ſhall be under a neceſſity of putting into a lawyer's hands: And all money then due me, *Parker Hare* will be entitled to receive.

PETER WARREN.

Norfolk, December 7, 1767.

To be let on CHARTER to any part of EUROPE,

THE new ſhip *Hannah*, ROBERT CAWSON maſter, now at *Norfolk*, burthen about 600 hhds. will be ready to take in by the 1ſt of *January* next. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Pamunkey* river, in *New-Kent* county, about 4 miles below the court-houſe, containing 500 acres. It is one of the moſt agreeable ſituations on that river, and has on it a dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms and a paſſage on each floor, and all neceſſary out-houſes, with a good orchard. The terms of ſale may be known of

B. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD *at public auction, on the* 20*th day of* January *next,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, in *Dinwiddie* county, lying on the main road within 4 miles of *Peterſburg*, being the land and plantation where *Sterling Thornton* lately dwelt. On the ſaid land there is an exceeding good dwelling-houſe, with 2 rooms on a floor, and a paſſage; alſo all convenient offices, barns, and a ſtable lately built, and the land under good incloſure. At the ſame time will be ſold about 20 valuable ſlaves, and the houſhold and kitchen furniture. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers 'til the firſt of *December*, giving bond and ſecurity to the executors of the late *Peter Randolph*, Eſq;

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 12, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony ſoon, has now on hand, a large aſſortment of garden and graſs ſeeds, and implements of the beſt kinds, which he will ſell on very low terms for ready money.

JOHN EDWARDS, Gardener.

ALL Perſons who have any marſhes, or ſunken grounds, contiguous to the high lands, from the mouth of *Appamattox* river, to the Falls, or from the mouth of *Swift* creek, to *Dobbs's* ford, to ſurvey, are hereby informed that if they do not ſurvey them according to law, I ſhall.

2 ROBERT KENNON.

Charles City, Dec. 8, 1767.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto man named AARON, about five feet 4 inches high, has a long head of hair, and ſtutters very much. He took with him a Negro cotton coat, a blue coat, and a ſnuff colour'd waiſtcoat and breeches. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to *Carolina*, as he has been ſeveral times there, and was entertained by ſome free mulattoes near *Halifax* town. Whoever delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at *Berkley*, ſhall have five pounds reward, if taken out of the colony, or fifty ſhillings if taken in it.

If he ſhould be taken, he will make his eſcape, if great care is not taken.

BENJ. HARRISON.

TAKEN up in *Cumberland* county, a dark bay HORSE, about 6 years old, with a ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the near buttock ſomething reſembling two ſtirrup irons. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

THOMAS GUTTREY.

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made, [illegible] lops, a ridge mane and bob tail newly trimmed. He alſo ſtole and carried with him, a pair of new leather boots, and a pair of ſilver buckles. His dreſs, as well as can be remembered, was a dark mix'd coloured cloth coat, with blue waiſtcoat and breeches, a common half wore hat, and a black bob wig; but, as he had collected money amongſt my cuſtomers, he may probably buy other cloaths. However, as his perſon is remarkable, and he is apt to get often drunk, at which times he talks much of what he has ſeen in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and calls himſelf the perſon that petitioned his Majeſty, after receiving ſentence of tranſportation, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to have him hanged, I hope he will not be able to eſcape unnoticed. He has been traced as far as Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamſburg*, where he quartered on the *Thurſday* night following; but which road he took afterwards is not known. Whoever apprehends the ſaid convict ſervant, and conveys him to me at *Fredericksburg*, ſhall receive, on delivering him up, five pounds current money; and two pounds more, if the horſe is brought with him. If he is taken up in *Carolina*, a greater reward will be given, and that in proportion to the diſtance. All Captains of ſhips are requeſted to ſtop him, ſhould he offer himſelf as a ſeamen, which buſineſs he pretends to underſtand.

PHILIP SOWERBY.

P. S. He writes tolerably well, and may furniſh himſelf with letters of recommendation, or paſſes. 3 w.

Dec. 12, 1767.

STRAYED or ſtolen from my plantation in *King and Queen* county, near *Dudley's* ferry, ſometime in *November* laſt, but I believe ſtolen, taken, or carried away, by ſome perſon or perſons that deſerve the gallows, a grey mare with glaſs eyes, and a A horſe colt. The mare is branded SM, belongs to a ſon of mine, and was given to him by his couſin *William Meredith*. Whoever will give me, at *Weſt Point*, ſuch information of whoever has done it, as will enable me to put the law in execution, ſhall have 20 s. reward.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, ſen.

TAKEN up in *Spotſylvania*, near Mr. *Grymes's* forge, a white mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded with HP in a piece on the near ſhoulder and buttock, and blind of the right eye, and branded under the tail thus [illegible]. She is very old and poor, trimm'd with part ridged and part hanging mane, a very ſore back, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

LOVE PERRY.

TAKEN up in *King William*, the three following cattle, viz. a brownish red heifer, with a white back and belly, and a bobb'd tail, marked with a crop in each ear. A reddiſh brindled heifer, unmarked, with one horn broke. And a dark brindled heifer, with ſome white under her belly, marked with a crop in the right ear. Poſted and appraiſed to £. 3: 17: 6.

P. W. CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield*, a bay mare about 4 feet 3 inches high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock either with a C or G, and has a long ſwitch tail.

ROBERT KENNON.

To be SOLD *very cheap,*

A NEAT ſecond hand POST CHARIOT and HARNESS, lately imported by the ſubſcriber in *New-Kent*.

FRANCES DANDRIDGE.

42

...N up in the lower end of *Amelia* county, near *Richard Newman*'s, a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I; has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, and paces naturally. Poſted, and appraiſed to 31.

NATHANIEL CROWDER.

On Tueſday *the* 29*th of* December *will be performed, in the Town-houſe of* Fredericksburg,

A Concert

FOR the ENTERTAINMENT of all LADIES and GENTLEMEN who will favour the ſubſcriber with their company. After the CONCERT a BALL, the expence of which will be defrayed by the ſubſcriber, till the Ladies depart.

Tickets at 7/6.

JOHN SCHNEYDER.

November 20, 1767.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND lying in *King William* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* river, whereon Col. *Thomas Moore* now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marſh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvement: On the plantation is a commodious brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, two of them with a large paſſage, is handſomely wainſcotted, four large cellars, and cellar paſſage, the partitions are brick to the top. The out-houſes are good and large, of which there are for every convenience, all in good repair, fit to be entered on immediately. There is alſo on the ſaid plantation, an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, with a large garden, in good order. The land is good either for grain or tobacco, and well timbered. A veſſel of 250 tons burthen may load oppoſite the houſe. It is a very convenient ſituation for carrying on a *Weſt-India* trade, lying in the heart of a grain country. It alſo has the advantage of fine fiſhing and fowling. £. 500 of the purchaſe money to be paid in *April* next: For the remainder, one, two, or three years credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers in *Hanover* county.

GEORGE THOMAS,
tf JOHN SMITH.

Glouceſter county, *Dec.* 4, 1767.

To be SOLD,

PURSUANT to a decree of the worſhipful court of *Glouceſter* county, on *Thurſday* the 7th day of *January* next, at *Glouceſter* court-houſe,

TEN LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

belonging to the eſtate of *Gregory Iuſon*, deceaſed. Eighteen months credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

3 RICHARD GREGORY.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle* county, on *Moorman*'s river, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has no white about her, and is neither dock'd nor branded. She appears to be 5 or 6 years old, and is very wild, as if ſhe never had been uſed. Poſted, and appraiſed to 31.

JAMES WHAREY

TAKEN up in *Loudoun* county, at the mouth of *Sugarland Run*, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long tail, and paces well. He is branded on the near buttock I G with a heart over the letters.

JAMES HURST.

praiſed to 41.

OBADIAH HOOPER.

TAKEN up about the firſt of laſt *June*, on *Crooked Creek*, in *Lunenburg* county, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high; ſhe has a ſwitch tail, and her mane has been roached, but is grown out again, and is brahded on the near buttock T. Poſted, and appraiſed according to law,

RICHARD POLLARD.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol the* 4*th of* November 1767.

William Ramſay, John Woolrick Spoor, *and* John Spoor, *Plaintiffs, againſt* John Judia, *late of the county of* Frederick, Joſeph Chaplain, *of the Province of* Maryland, Joſeph Grapell, *of the ſaid county, Defendants,* } In Chancery.

THE defendants *Judia* and *Chaplain* being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearances according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, It is ordered, that the defendant *Grapell*, who hath effects of theirs in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient, to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving bond and ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter direct. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *Judia* and *Chaplain* do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* gazette for two months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *Frederick*, in the county of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*. 2m BEN: WALLER.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol the* 4*th Day of* November, 1767,

George Maſon, *Plaintiff, againſt* John Copithorn, *of* Briſtol, *in the Kingdom of* Great-Britain, *Mariner*, John Carlyle *and* John Dalton, *Defendants,* } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Copithorn* being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the other defendants who have effects of the ſaid *Copithorn* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter direct: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *Copithorn* do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *Fairfax*, in the county of *Fairfax*; and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

2m. BEN: WALLER, C. G. C.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol the* 4*th of* November 1767.

William Maſon, *Plaintiff, againſt* John Mercer, *Defendant,* } In Chancery.

THE defendant being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the defendant do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter direct: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *Mercer* do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *Fairfax*, in the county of *Fairfax*; and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

2m. BEN: WALLER, C. G. C.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol the* 4*th Day of* November, 1767,

William Mountjoy, *Plaintiff, againſt* John Knox, Patrick *and* William Bogle, *and* Collin Dunlop, *Defendants,* } In Chancery.

THE defendants *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order and decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient, to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return the ſaid effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter direct: and it is further ordered, that the ſaid *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; and be publiſhed immediately after divine ſervice on ſome Lord's day in the church of the pariſh of *Hanover*, in the county of *King George*; and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

2m. BEN: WALLER, C. G. C.

To be RENTED *for two YEARS or more,*

A PLANTATION

ON *Chickahominy* river, containing about 500 acres of LAND, the greateſt part of which are rich low grounds. The buildings on it are entirely new, and fit for the reception of any family. Whoever inclines to become a tenant, may ſee the place, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who has for ſale ſeveral valuable NEGROES, amongſt whom are a very good houſe carpenter and cooper, a carter, and ſawyer. tf

PETER RUSSELL.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 2, 1767.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT containing about 800 acres of land, in *Spotſylvania* county, well known by the name of *New-Market*, on which is a convenient dwelling-houſe, good kitchen and ſtable, with other neceſſary houſes; this place is on a very public road, and would ſuit any perſon inclinable to keep a tavern. Alſo 400 acres of land in *Caroline* county, where Mr. *Charles Tod* now lives, on which is a commodious dwelling-houſe, with two brick chimneys, a kitchen, meat houſe, and garden, all new and in good order. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above places ſhall have long credit, if required, and a good right made.

JOHN STEWART.

MARYLAND, *October* 12, 1767.

FIFTEEN ſhillings ſterling per ton freight, and five ſhillings primage, is offered by the ſubſcriber, for pig iron to *London*, or *Briſtol*, having liberty of conſignment, and bills of lading for delivery of the quantity ſhipp'd. Any gentlemen inclinable to carry iron on theſe terms, and will take it from *Baltimore Town* at their own expence, may, at any time be ſupplied therewith, by applying to Mr. *John Smith*, merchant there, who will weigh and deliver it on a convenient wharf, and find a flat for carrying it along ſide any ſhip or craft in the harbour. It is expected that thoſe who ſend any conſiderable diſtance, will ſend bills of lading ready ſigned for the quantity they want, leaving a blank for the perſon's name the iron is to be addreſſed to, or a letter from ſome merchant reſiding in the country, engaging to procure, and furniſh me with the bills of lading before the ſhip ſails.

3m WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

Charles City, September 28, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Dan* river, near *Boyd*'s ford, containing 1010 acres, about 500 of which is very fine low ground. Alſo, one other tract, on *Baniſter* river, containing about 1300 acres; five hundred of this is fine low ground, and the high land extremely good; both theſe plantations are in excellent order for cropping, with fifteen hands each. Alſo, one other tract, of about 1600 acres, in *Brunſwick* county, near *Sweed*'s bridge; this is fine lively land, about 30 miles from *Belling's Point*, has good buildings on it, and is in good order for cropping. On the above plantations, are large ſtocks, and about ſixty negroes; the whole or any part of which will be ſold. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE death of Capt. *Mordecai Throckmorton* having prevented the ſale of Negroes adverti[ſ]ed to be ſold at *Hanover* court-houſe in *November*, we purpoſe now to ſell 30 ſlaves at the aforeſaid place on the 7th of *January* next. Credit will be given until the 25th of *April*, the purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON,
tds and
ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

GOSPORT, *Sept.* 7, 1767.

To be SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence, by Mr. Geo: Miller, *at Mr.* Andrew Sprowle's *warehouſes here,*

A QUANTITY of genuine *Madeira* WINE, of the beſt *New-York* quality, either for caſh, *Virginia* currency, or bills of exchange,

at £. 32:00:0 ſterling per pipe.
16:15:0 ditto per hogſhead.
8:12:6 ditto per quarter caſk.

OR

at £. 36:00:0 ſterling per pipe.
18:15:0 ditto per hogſhead.
9:12:6 ditto per quarter caſk;

If it ſhall be ſold on credit; the purchaſer giving bond.

tf ROBERT MILLER.

MARYLAND, *May* 3, 1767.

RAN away from *Buſh-River* furnace, a convict ſervant man, named PATRICK HIRLEY, born in *Ireland*, is a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, thin viſaged, very narrow a-croſs his eyes, his right thigh has been broke, and cauſes him to walk very lame, his right foot ſtands out by the ſaid hurt, and has ſhort light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a cotton jacket, petticoat trouſers, felt hat, and old ſhoes and ſtockings.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by his maſter living at the head of *South River*.

tf BENJAMIN WELSH.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rents
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots at 12 years purchaſe,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April* 1768. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three; of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

THE executors having been diſappointed in the SALE of the LANDS belonging to the late Col. *Charles Carter*, of *King George* (according to act of aſſembly impowering them) at Mr. *Neavill*'s ordinary, on the 15th of *September*, as before advertiſed, give notice, that they are at all times ready to treat with any perſon for any part of thoſe Lands, *to wit*, Fourteen thouſand acres of valuable high and low grounds, in *Prince-William* and *Fauquier* counties, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, which are already laid off in lots; within 25 or 30 miles of public navigation, both on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers, abounding in fine ſtreams for mills, and timber very ſufficient for all kinds of plantation uſe.

LANDON CARTER,
tf CHARLES CARTER.

To be SOLD, on twelve Months Credit,

ABOUT Twenty Thouſand Acres of Land, in the County of *Amherſt*. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the Executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in the County of *Amherſt*) or to the Subſcriber.

LUNSFORD LOMAX, jun.

N. B. An indiſputable Title will be made, and the Land laid off in Lots, as may ſuit the Purchaſers.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the Firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.